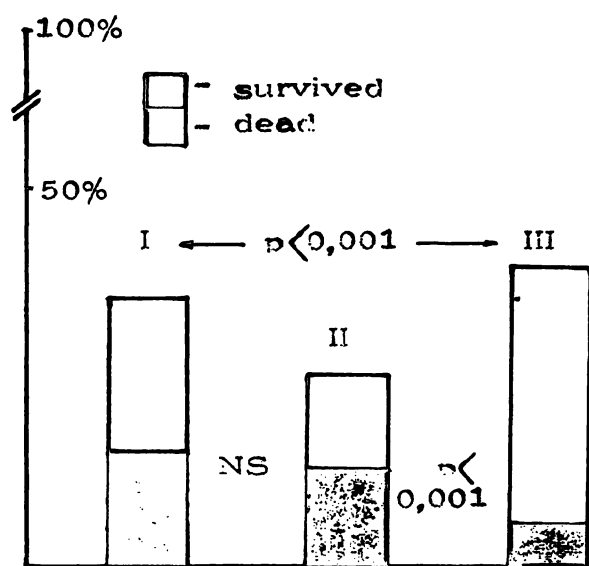


## The high-risk pregnancy and delivery factors in the newborn pneumonia

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Among 248 newborn babies treated because of pneumonia in Neonatal Pathology Clinic in Zabrze from September 1980 to August 1983 there were 129 (52%) full term AGA, 14 (5,7%) full term SFD, 94 (37,9%) prematures AGA, 6 (2,4%) prematures SFD, post term AGA 4 (1,6%) and post term SFD 1 (0,4%). The sick neonates were divided into three groups according to the onset of symptoms of pneumonia (Fig. 1). There were 87



(35,0%) infants in whom symptoms begun in the first day of their life (group I), 63 (25,5%) infants started pneumonia between the second and the seventh day of life (group II) and 98 (39,5%) neonates started pneumonia after seventh day of their life (group III). High-risk perinatal factors were observed in 73 (84%) from group I, 45 (71,4%) infants from group II and 59 (60,2%) neonates from group III.

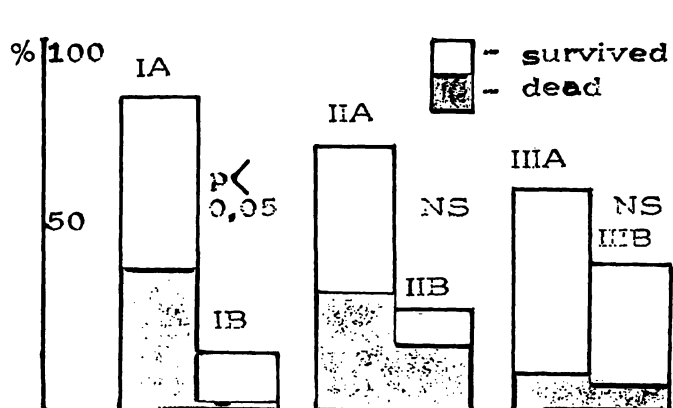
In the first group high-risk perinatal factors were shown on high-risk pregnancy in 6 (6,9%) cases, high-risk delivery in 39 (44,8%) cases and the combination of these two in 28 (32,1%) cases. In the second group

Fig. 1. The results of treatment according to the time of onset of pneumonia (see text)

high risk pregnancy was observed in 3 (4,8%) mothers, high-risk delivery in 22 (34,9%) mothers and the combination of these two in 20 (31,7%) mothers. In the third group there were 11 (11,2%), 31 (31,6%) and 17 (17,3%) cases in each sub-group respectively. The treatment included broad spectrum antibiotics according to antibiograms and oxygen therapy. 71 (28,9%) newborns suffering from pneumonia were treated by mechanical ventilation - in the first group 29 (40,8%) infants from which 21 (72,5%) died, in the second one 27 (38,0%) infants from which 9 (60,0%) died.

In the first group 35 (45,2%) of the examined newborns died, in the second group 31 (49,2%) newborns died and in the third group 16 (16,3%) newborns died. Perinatal high-risk factors were observed in 33 (45,2%) dead newborns from the first group in 20 (44,0%) dead newborns from the second group and in 9 (15,2%) dead newborns in the third group (Fig. 2)

Early diagnosis and intensive treatment of neonatal pneumonia are especially needed in cases of high-risk pregnancy and



delivery with the onset of symptoms in the first week of newborn's life to obtain good results.

Fig. 2. The results of treatment according to perinatal high-risk factors.  
(A - high-risk, B - without high-risk)

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